American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . *Virg.*

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From the N. Y. Tribune.

New-York Agricultural Society.

Annual (January) Meeting—1845.

To Agricultural Writers and Farmers Generally.

The Annual Convention of the New-York State Agricultural Society, which will continue in session for several days about the middle of January proximo, will be occupied with the examination of many subjects highly important to the Agricultural Community and to citizens generally. The range of imvestigation (in reports from committees, in the Essays prepared by various writers, and in the remarks from sundry speakers) is designed to embrace all topics of leading interest in reference to such improvements as may *better enable the farming community of this State to sustain itself under the competition generated by the fertile and cheap lands of the West*—such as improvement in the character and management of stock—in the introduction or promotion of new branches of farming industry—in the application of Science as a profitable auxiliary in various departments of rural industry, as well as in the composition of manures and the cultivation of the soil—including, not least though last, the difference of Agricultural and Horticultural Knowledge through the instrumentality of the Public Libraries and Common School Organization. Sufficient is now known, from consultation with gentlemen most conversant with these matters in different sections, to warrant the undersigned in expressing a belief that the approaching Annual Convention will concentrate the efforts of the Friends of Agriculture in a manner eminently conducive to the great objects for which Agriculture organization is desirable.

The mornings and afternoons will be devoted to business, at the Agricultural Hall in the Old State House, at Albany; and the evenings to sociable intercourse among the members of the State and County Societies, and other friends of Agriculture and Horticulture from all sections of the State of New-York, and from several neighboring States. The courtesy of the friends of the Cause in and around Albany, the undersigned also feels warranted in saying, will be manifested liberally in promoting the comfort of gentlemen attending the Convention on this interesting occasion. The multiplicity of business and the immense crowds at the State Fairs and Cattle Shows, render it impracticable on these occasions to convene the friends of Agriculture as fully as desirable for deliberation, discussion and sociability; and it is hoped, and believed that the *January Convention*, will furnish opportunities for promoting these objects to the satisfaction of Agriculturists and friends who may honor the Convention with their presence from this and other States.

[It may be added that the Agricultural meetings, commenced satisfactorily last winter, will be continued on each Thursday evening of the approaching winter; and friends of the cause generally are invited to attend, at the Society's Hall.]

Among the business which will employ the time of the State Society at the Annual Meeting, will be an examination and decision on the merits of the *Reports* and *Essays* and *Books* on the various subjects embodied in the following schedule, adopted by the Executive Committee—John P. Beekman, President, in the chair—several of the premiums were first offered months ago, being open to competition from citizens of other States as well as New-York—a fact which editors are particularly requested to notice.

Premiums Offered.

To be awarded at the Annual State Agricultural Convention in January, 1845.

For the best series of Essays on the importance of Scientific Knowledge in prosecuting successfully the ordinary pursuits of Agriculture and Horticulture, (copy-right reserved to the author,) $100

For the best Text-book on Agriculture and Horticulture, for the use of schools, (copy-right reserved as before,) $100

For the best Essay on Farm Management, including details connected with the successful management of a farm, a gold medal, worth $20

For the best Essay on the Rotation of Crops adapted to the climate of this State, a gold medal worth $20

For the best Essay on Subsoil Ploughing, with results of actual experiments in the State of New-York, a gold medal, or $20

For the best Essay on the Culture and Manufacture of Silk, briefly stating results already attained in the United States, a gold medal worth $20

For the best Essay on the cultivation of the Apple, for exportation as well as domestic use, a gold medal worth $20

For the best Essay, detailing observations made on the Culture and Disease of the Potato, with special reference to the phenomena of the extraordinary visitation which has largely desolated the Potato crop in the United States, andembracing suggestions for counteracting the difficulty in future cultivation of that crop—a gold medalworth $20

For the best Essay, on the means of diffusing Scientific Knowledge in connexion with Agricultural and Horticulural Information, through the instrumentality of the Public Libraries and Schools, with a catalogue of books suitable for the purpose—a gold medal worth $20

For the best managed Farm, considering the land, stock and produce, with details exemplifying accurately the management of said farm, showing the expense and profit of cultivation, a gold medal worth $20

For the most satisfactory Report of Experiments in turning under green crops as manure, on not less than one acre of land, $10

Second best, 2 vols. of the Transactions.

For the best experiment in the preparation and application of Manures, with details of the expense and all matters connected therewith, $10

For the most satisfactory experiment on a stock of cattle not less than four in number, in ascertaining the relative value of the different kinds of food used, as compared with hay—with a detailed account of the fodder used, and the expense of raising and feeding the same—the experiments to be made in three winter months, or whenever satisfactory experiments can be made, $20

Second best, 2 vols. Transactions.

Third best, Diploma.

For the best experiment in flooding and irrigating lands, $10

For the best managed flock of sheep, including particular statements of the breed, expense of keeping, increase, amount of wool and value—a gold medal worth $12

For a Report of the best managed Dairy, with a detailed statement of expense, and particulars concerning the management as well as the profits of the said Dairy—a gold medal worth $20

For the greatest quantity and best quality of Butter produced on any farm, from a given number of cows, in thirty days the present year, with a particular statement of the method of making and preserving the same—including a satisfactory account of the manner in which the cows have been fed, and the general management of the milk and butter, A Silver Medal.

For the best report of experiments in the cultivation of Indian Corn, on not less than one acre of ground—a gold medal worth $25

Second best—a medal worth $15

Third best—a medal worth $10

The Reports to be made with a view of determining what are the peculiar laws relating to that crop—particularly how thick it should be planted—how the plants should be distributed on the ground—whether in hills, or otherwise; what kind of manure, and how it should be applied—the manner of cultivation and the kind of corn planted, to be particularly stated; also the cost of each process, and amount of corn raised by each of the different modes of culture, and the relative profits.

Forty-four other Premiums will be awarded at the Annual Convention in January, for the most satisfactory reports of experiment on Field Crops, as follows:

Best crop of Wheat, not less than two acres, $15; second best, $10; third best, 2 vols. Trans.

Best two acres of spring Wheat, $15; second best, $10; third best, two vols. Trans.

Best crop of Indian Corn, not less than two acres, $15; second best, $10; third best 2 vols. Trans.

Best crop of Barley, not less than two acres, $10; second best, $5; third best, vol. Trans.

Best crop of Rye, not less than two acres, $10; second best, $5; third best, vol. Trans.

Best crop of Oats, not less than two acres, $10; second best, $5; third best, vol. Trans.

Best crop of Potatoes for table, not less than one acre, $10; second best, $5; third best, vol. Trans.

Best crop of Potatoes, quantity considered, not less than one acre, $10; second best, $5; third best, vol. Trans.

Best crop Sugar Beets, not less than half an acre, $10; second best, $5; third best, vol. Trans.

Best crop of Mangel-Wurtzel, not less than half an acre, $10; second best, $5; third best, vol. Trans.

Best crop Ruta Baga, not less than one acre, $10; second best, $5; third best, vol. Trans.

Best crop of Carrots, not less than one acre, $10; second best, $5; third best, vol. Trans.

Best crop of Peas, not less than one acre, $10; second best, $5; third best, vol. Trans.

Best half acre of Tobacco, $5.

Best acre of Corn for fodder, sown broadcast, $5.

Best half acre of Hops, $5.

Best half acre of Flax, $5.

Best acre of Cabbage, $5.

Best acre of Broom Corn, $5.

Those who present claims to premiums for farm crops, must state in writing the following particulars: The condition of the soil at the commencement of cultivation for the crop; the previous crop and cultivation, and quantity of manure used upon it; the quantity and kind of manure the present season; the quantity and sort of seed used; the time and manner of sowing, clearing and harvesting the crop, the amount of the crop determined by actual weight or measurement; and the expense of cultivation. The land must be measured by some sworn surveyor, and claimant of the premium, with two other persons who assisted in measuring, must certify under oath as to the quantity produced from the piece of land mentioned in the certificate of the surveyor.

Persons wishing further information on any subject connected with the operations of the Society, will be answered on application to either of the following officers: John P. Beekman, Kinderhook, President; James Lenox, Vice President, New-York; Thos. L. Davies, Vice Prest. Poughkeepsie; Joel B. Nott, Vice Prest. Guilderland; John Savage, Vice Prest. Salem; Edmund Kirby, Vice Prest. Brownville; George J. Pumpelly, Vice Prest. Owego; Henry S. Randall, Vice President, Cortland; Rawson Harmon, Vice Prest. Wheatland; Benj. P. Johnson, Cor. Sec, Rome; Thomas Hillhouse, Watervliet, Treasurer; G. Wilkinson, Poughkeepsie; J. McDonald McIntyre, Al-

bany; George Vail, Troy; Alexander Walsh, Lansingburgh; Joel Rathbone, Albany, or to the Recording Secretary, Albany.

Competitors for any of the numerous Premiums offered above, are required to transmit their manuscripts to the Recording Secretary, Albany, previous to the 1st of January—the awards on which will be declared during the session of the Annual Convention. Editors of newspapers are requested to promote the cause of Agricultural Improvement by inserting the foregoing List of Premiums, with the notice of the approaching Convention.

Persons entitled to Premiums *in cash*, under awards made at the last State Fair of the Agricultural Society, can have the money forwarded, on sending receipts for the amount, addressed to the Treasurer, Thomas Hillhouse, Watervliet, or to the care of the Recording Secretary, Albany.

Books awarded as Premiums, may be obtained on application to the Recording Secretary and Medals and Diplomas will be forwarded by the same officer as soon as the dye and plate are completed—of which circumstances, the several Agricultural Journals in this State are requested to notify their readers.

In behalf of the Executive Committee,
HENRY O'RIELLY, Rec. Sec.
Agricultural Hall, Old State House, Albany.

IN FARMING—MANURE IS "THE PRINCIPAL THING."

To the Editor of the Marlboro' Gazette:

There are so many good *hints* in the enclosed extract from the last number of the New England Farmer, and there are so many of my acquaintances who ought to be ready to *take* them, that I cannot forbear asking you to give them a place in the Gazette.

The chief, the grand, I was going to say the sole object, with every farmer, should be the *accumulation of manure*, from one year's end to another, day in and day out, and from every possible resource. Not a single pound of feathers, or of hair—of horn or of hoof—not a single pint of ashes, or of soap suds, or of urine—not a weed if it were possible to prevent it, should be lost—all—all—should be saved and converted *into manure*. Of one thing every farmer is certain—that *cultivation exhausts his land*—something, of course, must be done to *restore* that of which it is exhausted. How long will a horse work if he gets no feed? How long will the best cow give milk if she gets nothing to eat? Neither can a farm be worked and milked without being *fed*.

Instead of looking only to the stable, or the cow-pen, or barn-yard for manure, and managing them carelessly and unskilfully, the *thinking* farmer will reflect, that there is nothing which will *rot*, but what may be converted into good fattening food for his farm. If a horse dies on the farm, let him be covered with cart loads of earth, and the very gasses that escape in the course of putrefaction, will impregnate and make good manure of the whole mass. Let nothing be lost—not even the offal of poultry or pigeon house. I. S. S.

GLEANINGS ON THE FARM.

"Gather up the fragments, that nothing be lost."

The first lesson in true economy is, to take care of small matters. When one has made a fixed principle of action, he will be very sure not to suffer more important matters to be neglected. There are many things scattered over the farm that are worth saving, and may be turned to profitable use, if taken care of *now*, but which will loose their value, if neglected much longer. Of this character, are substances for manure and litter—such as vines, potato tops, leaves, bog herbage, &c. The collection of leaves for manure is particularly deserving attention. "For many years (says one who has practiced this,) I have been in the habit of collecting in the fall, leaves in my wood lot, and to use them as litter for my cattle through the winter. When the floor is cleared in the morning, the leaves and dung are turned over and chopped together, before they are thrown out. This kind of manure for potatoes, I find superior to any other I ever used; it unites the richness of animal matter with the sweetness, of a woodland soil; and I feel confident that it not only contributes to the abundance of the crop, but that it ensures a superior quality. From the repeated benefits I have derived from the practice, my estimation of leaves has gradually increased, and they have become such an essential article in the cultivation of my small farm, that I should be now at a loss how to do without them. They pack better if collected when somewhat damp, and when mixed and chopped with the dung, will more readily ferment."

Perhaps there is a good deal of small stuff scattered over the farm that will serve for fuel, which may as well as not, and a good deal better, be picked up now, before it is hidden by snow—which latter, though, perhaps, not very soon expected, may come without warning, and when little anticipated. At any rate, it is wisdom to prepare for emergencies.

Let every thing be saved for winter fodder that is eatable by your animals. "We hear it foretold by our veteran farmers. (says the American Agriculturist,) that the coming winter will be a tolerably severe one. They say they have never seen a season of great abundance, especially in fruit, that was not followed by a hard winter." Though little faith is to be had in such signs, it is best to prepare for the worst, and save every thing to lengthen out your stock of food, that can be saved. Some vegetable substances which cattle will not eat *alone* if they can get more palatable food, they will freely devour in winter, if mixed and chopped with a portion of eatable hay.

Turnip and cabbage leaves, and corn husks, should all be husbanded for fodder. They are superior as food for cattle, to hay of common quality.

We have seen pumpkins left in the fields to rot, the farmer having, seemingly, grown more than he knew how to dispose of with profit. At one of the meetings of the New York Farmers' Club last summer, a gentleman presented some sound pumpkins of the growth of the previous year, which had been preserved by placing them in one of his out-buildings on rails laid in courses, so that the pumpkins did not rest on each other. This plan seems worthy of trial: for stock—cows in milk especially—would be much benefitted, by a meal a day of pumpkins, in the last of winter or beginning of spring—more especially if their owners do not provide other *condiments* for them in the shape of carrots, turnips or beets; and it is yet true—"and pity 'tis true"—that many a stock of unfortunate animals have to live through, or rather get through, the winter, without having a taste of a root—kept upon the *low diet* system—the *Graham* system in an aggravated form—that is, a *few* cornstalks, a *very little* good hay, and a *great deal* of—straw. Pity that the poor brutes thus cheated of their dues, had not the faculty to persuade their owners that both self-interest and humanity dictate that they should keep no more stock than they can keep *well*.

Your sheep will thank you for saving them your bean vines for a bite in the winter; and in this connection we introduce the following, thinking it may impart information from which some may profit:

Beans for Sheep.—If you have any beans on hand which are unfit for culinary purposes, in consequence of being mouldy or rancid, wash them carefully and give them to your sheep. A gill a day will be of more benefit to them than a pint of corn. Beans, for sheep, even in this condition, we consider equal to the best corn in any state.—*Maine Cultivator.*

Upon the above, Dr. Lee, of Buffalo, remarks: "The Cultivator tells but half the story. *Why* is a gill of beans better for sheep than a pint of corn? This is an important problem, and one that not one flockmaster in a thousand can answer. If the object be to form fat sheep, then the remark that beans are worth more than corn, is not true—for corn contains more of the fat-forming elements than beans. But if the object be to form *muscle* and *wool*, then the remark is true. Beans contain more of the elements of wool than any other cultivated plant. Hence nature, ever true to herself, has endowed the sheep with a taste for the plant which is denied to the pig."

MANUFACTURE OF CIDER.

If any cider is wholesome, that which is made right, is most so; and both as a matter of health and pecuniary profit, that which is of good quality, is most to be desired. There is no difficulty in making cider of such a quality, that it will command from three to four dollars per barrel, by the quantity. The expense is but little more than is incurred in the dirty and slovenly mode of making the miserable stuff which generally passes by the name of cider.

Cool weather is necessary for making good cider, and the quality of the liquor is improved by letting the pomace lie as long before it is pressed, as can be done without fermentation.

There is a great difference in the quality of apples. Those should be chosen for cider, which yield the richest juice, though the quantity is usually less in those of this character, than in others. The apples should be ripe when ground, but not rotten, and care should be taken to put those which ripen about the same time, into the same pressing.

In the management of the liquor, the first and grand object should be to free it from all sediment. When this is properly done in the begining, it will be easy to regulate the fermentation afterwards. The best mode which we have ever known practiced, is to pass the cider, as soon as it comes from the press, through sand and charcoal. Clean river sand, rather coarse, is best. For only a moderate quantity, a large tub or vat may be used. Put in the sand and coal in alternate layers—having the coal in pieces of half an inch to an inch square. Lay a piece of flannel over the top, and turn on the cider as it comes from the press, as fast as it will run through. The flannel will catch much of the pomace, &c., which will after awhile so fill the pores as to render it necessary to remove the cloth, and wash it, or sustitute another in its place.

If the filtration is well done, the cider will appear perfectly pure as it runs from the sand, and should be at once put into casks and deposited in the cellar. After the casks are placed, the bungs should be taken out till the fermentation will be somewhat retarded, and its activity much lessened, in consequence of the filtration. The casks should be kept entirely filled during fermentation, that the froth or scum may work out. As the fermentation abates, the bungs may be put lightly into the casks, and when no foam continues to rise to the top, the bungs may be driven tight. The cider will sometimes keep well without further attention, for years; but in general, it is better to rack it off into other casks in the latter part of the winter. There will be found only a small portion of dregs in each cask, but in racking, care should be taken that none of the sediment runs off with the pure cider. If the casks are sound and good, and are kept in a good cellar, the cider will keep a long time without changing. If it is wanted for bottling, it will answer well for this purpose, when mangled in the way described, the following May or June from the time it is made.

The casks for keeping cider should be made of the best of oak, well bound, and must be perfectly sweet. The cellar for storing, should be cool and dark. The temperature should be at all times as nearly as possible the same, in order that the cider may remain in the same state. The exclusion of light is necessary for the same reason, as the tendency of light is to produce decomposition.

Different substances have been recommended to be put into casks with cider. Salt, clay, alum, mustard-seed, fresh meat, eggs, and a hundred other things, have been tried. We have at different times seen cider in which many of these things were used, but never yet saw that which was as good as that made in a proper manner without anything being added. Most of the articles tend to deaden the cider, and lessen its most essential qualities. Made as we have recommended, it is free from the *syrupy* taste of new or sweet cider, is spirited and lively, with a fine, rich vinous flavor.

To Cleanse Musty or Foul Casks.—If due care was always taken, casks would never get musty. As soon as the cider is out of a cask, it should be rinsed out thoroughly, dried; and then bunged tightly. But if, from negligence, a cask becomes musty, the best way, as far as we know, to cleanse it, is to put in a quantity of unslaked lime, and pour boiling water on it till it is thoroughly slaked. Put in the bung, and shake the cask about so that the water and lime may come in contact with every part. Let it stand six or eight hours—empty it out—smell of the cask—if it is still musty, repeat the process, and after having again emptied out the lime, burn a strip of cloth dipped in melted brimstone in the cask, fastening it by the bung. It must be a very bad smelling cask that will not be rendered sweet by this mode.—*Albany Cultivator.*

HEN HOUSE.

Many farmers that keep hens complain that they do not lay in the season of the year when eggs are in the greatest demand either for consumption in the family or for market. It is well known that with all the attention that can be bestowed on fowls, that they will not lay so well in cold weather, and hence the high price of eggs at that season; yet much may be done to encourage the production of eggs in the inclement season, and frequent-

ly with profit too. Near a good market, one egg a week each, in the months of November, December and January, will pay for the food usually consumed by hens.

Though in some cases great pains have been taken to make hens lay in cold weather, and without success, yet this is not generally the case. Most persons that wisely manage in this respect, have very good success. Hens should be provided with a warm dry house; it would be well to have the house so warm that the water would not freeze in the coldest weather, and when the weather is mild it should be well ventilated.

Last fall we gave what we consider the best plan for a hen house, and for the benefit of many new readers we will now repeat the substance of it in a few words.

Make a house 6 or 7 feet high, 10 feet wide, and 10, 20, or 30 feet long, or longer, each length of ten feet forming a section. Divide it lengthwise into three parts of equal width; the centre of which will serve as a walk, and on each side to every ten feet will be a ward, which should be constructed as follows:—About four feet from the grounnd or the ground floor, make a flooring over the whole ward, excepting about ten inches square at each corner, by the wall, for hens to come through.

Over this floor put two roosts, about ten or fifteen inches above it, according to the height of house. On going up on this floor a hen can walk along and take any empty roost, and the manure should be frequently removed from the floor, and a little plaster, ashes, charcoal dust, or sand thrown on it, unless the manure is to be saved for morocco dressers. By adding a small quantity of plaster and charcoal dust to the dung, the ammonia will be fixed and good *guano* may be made. If the manure be not removed the ammonia will hurt the fowl's eyes when closely confined.

On a line with the walk, and about 13 inches under the front of the flooring, put a piece of board a few inches wide, with the edge up, extending from one end of the section to the other, for the front of the nests to rest on.

On a level with this and one foot back from it put a board, one foot wide, flat side up, extending like the narrow strip from one end of the section to the other. Then make nests of light thin boards, one foot wide from right to left, that there may be ten to a section, and about 13 inches high, and about the same from front to back.

These nests will rest on the edge of the narrow board, and go back and rest on the wide board an inch or two, then the hens can walk along on the wide back of the nests, and take any one they please. The nests should be about 6 or 7 inches high, excepting every second one should extend up to the sides to form a division. They will be open on the upper part at the back part, and the open space in front should be closed with a piece of board, to be removed for the purpose of taking out the eggs.

At each end a short piece of board should extend from the wide board named above, back to the wall, from which the fowls can go up through the flooring.—Against the wall in the centre, there should be a board, about 15 inches from the ground, and from this there should be a piece at each end, extending up slanting to the two short piaces just named; on these slanting pieces there should be some cleats. Then the hens can occupy all the ground floor, without impediment; they can jump up on the piece by the wall and walk up the ladders, and go along the wide board to any nest, or go up through the flooring to any roost.—This gives economy in room, as the fowls can occupy the whole ground, then above it the nests, then the flooring and then the roosts, and a free passage to all, and the manure nearly all saved, in the cold season, and removed.

There should be a window in each ward, extending up abont as high as the roosts, and down to within a foot and a half to the ground. This may be taken out in summer for the purpose of ventilation. The fowls may occupy the walk, or it may be kept clean, by putting laths from the flooring to the roof, and from the nest to the ground.

Instead of building a house on purpose, part of a shed or other building may be finished off in this way as section, or as a single ward, just by taking a place about three feet wide of any desirable length. A hen house may be rendered warm by banking it up with common earth, and this can be done in favorable situations with but very little labor.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Reclaiming Exhausted Lands.

I will inform you the Rockland farm exhibited a subject for experiment, as it had been reduced by cropping. Having read in various books the result of sowing plaster and clover, it was presumed that the sowing of these would be the extent of the expenses required to fertilize the fields in a few years; but the experiment proved that the plaster and clover used were both lost, as no one could point out any season of the year, what field they had been deposited upon. The soil was a cold or heavy clay, blue, white, light brown, and a few spots of red clay, loaded with hard blue stone and rocks, chiefly quartz, mixed with iron and copper. Some of the experiments were made with plaster; others were made by top-dressing with lime, at the rate of 25 to 30 bushels per acre; the lime being brought 25 miles from the kiln, and laid on the land at 25 cents per bushel. It was formed into a bed, six inches in thickness, and covered with earth that been ploughed and thrown over it before it was slacked; a heavy harrow was passed over it as soon as it had been reduced to powder, and the bed of lime and earth was then frequently turned by the plough and harrow, until the whole assumed the appearance and smell of soapers' ashes, containing about ten parts of common soil to one of lime. It was then carted and spread regularly over the field; and in every instance it gave a return of clover equal to ten loads of stable manure to the acre. The idea of mixing the lime and earth was suggested from spreading the refuse of lime and sand gathered from about buildings, and laid upon the fields, the effect of which, I observed, was more immediate than any equal quantity of clean lime, although the mixture of lime and earth was equally so; the succeeding rains carry the fertilizing principle of the lime, as from a sieve, into the soil below, completely dividing it, and rendering that which was before too compact and too cold for the roots of the grass and grain to live in, both warm and open; when immediately the whole soil, which before felt hard under the foot, became so elastic that persons of observation, by walking over the field even in the night, distinctly told how far the lime and compost extended; the color of the soil was likewise changed into that of chocolate; now these effects seemed to prove that any thing which would separate the particles of the soil and admit the air, would render these cold and heavy clays warm and fertile, the free intercourse of air carrying off the acid, &c., and to meet this idea, ploughing in the fall was adopted and found successful. As an experiment, one half a field, six years ago, was ploughed in the autumn, the other half in the spring; but that part which was ploughed in the spring has never yet brought grain or grass equal to the other. Spreading manure in the autumn from the compost heap, has also been attended with universal success, both upon grain and grass; the salts of the manure being carried into the soil by the rain upon the breaking up of frost, which had in some measure prepared the soil to receive it. Vegetable substances have already been covered with earth, and when well rotted, the compost has been used with the same success as stable manure, and so long as they operate in separating the soil and promoting the access of the air, they fertilize and change the color of the mould.

Wm. Young.

Louisville Farmer.

From the American Agriculturalist.

Benefits of Draining.

About two weeks since, during my attendance of the annual show of the Highland Agricultural Society, held this year in Glasgow, I had the pleasure of hearing an address upon draining, from Mr. Smith of Deanston, who is in this country considered an oriacle upon the subject. So far as my knowledge extends, I was the only American present, but I wished that his observations might have been heard by every farmer of our country. My scetch must be brief and therefore imperfect, yet it may be nevertheless present an outline of an address, which coming from such a source, is most worthy of confidence.

Mr. Smith commenced, by stating that the chief evil we have to contend with, arises from the rain that falls upon the surface. The plan of forming high narrow ridges is but a partial remedy: the crop may be good upon the crown of the ridge, but the furrow and lower parts get a double share of water and are always inferior; besides, the rain running over the surface washes out and carries away a part of the manure and of the soluble and most valuable portions of the soil. Water always forms a level, and accumulates at a certain distance below the surface; when a field is well drained thoroughly, this level is removed to the bottom of the drains. The rains falling upon the surface descend to the level and flow sideways to the drains. The stiffest clay soils shrink in drying, and thus gradually become intersected with cracks, so that they are often found to drain quicker than any others. As the water passes down, of course the air follows, and fills up the vacuum; in this manner a supply of fresh air is introduced into the soil and obtains access to the roots of the plants. Noxious substances also, such as oxide of iron, which always accumulate below the level of the water, and form a barrier to the downward progress of the roots, are gradually dissolved and carried down the drains, thus purifying a great depth of soil, and placing within reach of the growing crop an unexhausted stratum of earth. Extensive experience during the excessive dry weather of the last season, has shown that drained fields withstand the drought far better than undrained. Facts previously cited show how this is to be accounted for. On the drained land, the roots may descend in search of water the whole depth of drains, and encounter no noxious substance; while on undrained, they soon find something which checks their growth.

The top of the drain should be below the limit of the subsoil plow. The tiles 2½ feet for the bottom may answer, but three feet is better. They should be laid off in parallel drain lines straight down the hill. There is *no necessity* for *oblique lines* to cut off the springs; the water always finds its level, and each parallel drain discharges itself at great advantage. They should be between 16 and 21 feet apart; closer than 16 feet they might let off the water too freely, without filtering sufficient; it ought to pass into the drains perfectly. In particular cases, of course undulation of surface make catch-drains neccesary. The great point in cutting, is to make the drains as narrow as possible, a turn of the plough may take out 8 or 9 inches at first and a narrow spade to do the rest. Stone drains if *properly executed* are as effective as tiles. They should be made of stones broken to the size of a hens'-egg and need no open space at the bottom. Great care is to be taken in covering; the best material is a thin turf carefully cut and overlapped; the earth should be *tramp, ed* upon it and filled to the surface as *compactly* as possible. From 6 to 8 inches and even less, of broken stone are perfectly effectual, and drains of this description have been found in excellent order 20 years after they were made. Much stress is laid upon beating and compacting the soil above the stones; no water should find its way into the drain except from the side. If tiles are used they should have soles; economy should not come in competion with security.

When the soil is well drained, the next step is to stir it as deeply and thoroughly as possible; for this purpose the subsoil plough is the best impliment. Care should be taken, however, in case of tenacious clay soils to wait for a year or two, as hasty subsoiling of them would produce very bad effects. In some stony land it might be necessary to use the spade or fork. As the subsoil becomes ameliorated by the action of the water and access of air, it may, by trench plowing, be with great benefit gradually brought up. Mr. Smith has attained on his own farm a workable depth of 16 inches of good mould.

I have now given the principal points of this lecture, which, delivered at close of a public breakfast of the Highland society, was listened to with marked attention by a large audience. Each position was strengthened by *facts*, drawn either from the extensive experience of the speaker or that of others. At the close, the chairman, the Duke of Montrose corroborated the assertion of Mr. Smith that drained land bore drought better than undrained.

The great body of American farmers, though recognising perhaps in general terms the importanee of this subject, have very little idea of its real extent, only thinking of drains in connection with bogs and swamps; they would be surprised to hear that a very large proportion of their *cultivated fields* would be at once doubled in value by the introduction of drains. It is considered in this country that the increased value of two years' crops, or at the most three, repays the whole outlay. Some high authorities contend that *all land* would be benefited by drains. I am hardly prepared to say this; but am most desirous that our farmers should not fall behind those of this country in their attention to so important a subject.

John P. Norton.

Edenbirg, August 21, 1844.

To get rid of Rats.—Several papers say, put plenty of fresh lime about all their haunts.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

The Mediterranean Wheat.

The editor of the *Genesee Farmer*, bears the testimony to the good qualities of the *Mediterranean* or German Wheat. Why it should be called *Mediterranean*, we cannot divine; as the most authentic history of its introduction into this country ascribes to it a German origin. That it is calculated to resist the ravages of the Hessian Fly better than any other known sorts, is, we believe a pretty well established fact—and from the circumstance of its bearing earlier sowing than most other kinds, and coming to earlier maturity by some ten or fourteen days, will tend we should think to render it less subject to the *rust*, as Wheat is not generally attacked by this disease until after the period that the *German* is ripe enough to be harvested. Some of the Millers are prejudiced against it, and hence it is not so popular with purchasers as we think it should be. Whether their prejudices are well grounded or not we do not pretend to determine; but we do know, that human opinion is very liable to err, and it may be in this instance, that the *novelty* of the variety may have engendered the unfavorable opinion formed of its flouring qualities:

Mediterranean Wheat.—We sowed a small quantity of this wheat last fall, and it has stood the test of the fly, rust, and other disasters to which wheat is subject. It ripens from *ten to fourteen days* earlier than the White Flint, has a good berry, and we consider it a very desirable wheat for this section of country. We raised 13 bushels on about half an acre of ground, which was not in very good condition. The berry is plump and good, and the wheat weighs 60 pounds to the bushel. We cut the wheat on the 17th July, and thrashed it out on the 20th.

Pedder's Compound Centre-Draught Harrows.

The last Boston Cultivator contains a cut, and the following description, of a Harrow bearing the above name, whether patented or not, we don't know; but, at all events, there is nothing new or original about it, though we dare say it will prove a very good implement for light work. The Harrow consists of three pieces, connected by hinges, and does not differ in any respect from a harrow we owned and worked several years, except, that Mr. Pedder's consists of three parts, whereas ours had but two.

These harrows are strong, light, convenient, and well adapted to the purpose of levelling the surface and covering grain or small seeds; when, if the ploughing has been carefully performed, and the land in good order, a single turn of them will often be found to have effected the business in less than one half the time and labor requisite to execute it by any other means now in use; leaving the soil broken and finely pulverized, with the neatness and precision of the spade and rake. They are worked in sets of three hinged together, and drawn by a swingle and cross trees, by two horses, mules, or oxen abreast. Each harrow being three feet square, the space covered by them is nine feet wide. The teeth, 17 in each, are placed in cross rails four in number, so that the harrows follow in straight lines, and not diagonally, as is customary. They are therefore drawn more easily, perform infinitely better, and complete their work in a much shorter space of time. No two teeth follow in the same track; and although placed nine inches apart, or distant from each other in the rails, so as to allow the large clods, that are not broken by the first concussion, to pass through and on towards the remaining teeth, without choking the harrow, yet the interstices, when marked on the ground after they have passed, will measure two and a quarter inches only, at regular distances; leaving the surface of the land as smoothly raked as a garden, a fit seed-bed for the smallest grain, seeds and grasses. They can be separated simply by unscrewing a couple of nuts, so that three single harrows, a pair of harrows, or three harrows combined, can be formed from the same set of implements, in a few minutes of time.

In harrowing uneven land, the way in which the rise and fall of the surface is embraced and left perfectly smooth by these harrows, will strike every one as remarkable. Not a foot of any hollow place can escape its due portion of working; the length and width of each harrow, three feet only, facilitating greatly the operation; the division joints permitting them to descend into the lower parts, and to clasp the more elevated portions of the soil without lifting or choking, or dragging the surface soil; whilst among the remains of vegetable matter, too often left exposed on the surface by badly constructed ploughs, they make their way, requiring but little attention or labor to keep them free. In the use of horses or mules, it will be necessary to keep them at the requisite distance by means of a jockey-stick; then, if the driver follow the harrow and guide the team by means of a double rein or line made fast to the outer side of the bit of each bridle, he will have the means of keeping them perfectly square to their work, which is necessary to its due and proper performance; else, by drawing diagonally, the teeth of the harrow will be found to follow each other in the same track.

In the use of the incomparable Centre-drought Plough, we have often had to lament the very injurious effect on a light and pulverized soil, cultivated by it to the depth of a foot with the perfection of the spade—in itself a ploughing and harrowing at the same time—of all the harrows now in use; none operating by *lightening* the earth, but by *compressing* it, crushing it by force, so as to close the pores of the soil; when, immediately, the pressure of the atmosphere falling on it, the whole surface is rendered impenetrable to the roots of the plants, as well as to the fructifying influences of heaven. Few persons are aware of the mode of working by these heavy harrows; they would think it strange to be told, that for the purpose of hardening and settling a newly constructed road, the harrow is far preferable to the roller; yet this has been amply proved to demonstration, for by repeated working with the heavy draw, the very intelligent surveyor of one of the roads of Boston has rendered it impenetrable, and far more solid than could have been effected by the heaviest roller.

The Compound Centre-Draught Harrows have, therefore, been got up on the principle of *lightening the surface*, and must supersede the use of all others, for the purpose of levelling the land without pressure before seeding it, when a single tining or a turn afterwards, will generally be found all-sufficient for covering it, if the land has been properly turned by the plough.

The Centre-Draught Plough, and the Compound Centre-Draught Harrows, therefore, the one cultivating the land with the precision of the spade, and the other pulverizing the surface with the neatness and lightness of the garden rake, may be considered the "perfection of spade labor."

Accumulation of Manures.

The following article has many suggestions by which the farmer may profit, and although written for the meridian of Maine, is equally as applicable to any other state in the Union where there are worn out lands. It is unfortunately the case everywhere among farmers in this country, that the procurement of manure is not made a part of their system of husbandry; and that a too common opinion prevails, that they cannot spare the necessary time and force to gather the materials for making manure. Than this, a more erroneous opinion never entered into the mind of man. We have thought much upon this subject, and had some little experience, and we have no hesitation in declaring, that a man and a team employed the year round in the collection of materials for forming manure heaps, would add fifty per cent to the producing capabilities of any farm—nay, we will go farther and say, that if such materials, when collected, were judiciously composted and preserved, that they would make every cultivable acre of impoverished land increase its yield a hundred per cent. Where farms may lie upon salt water rivers, with salt marshes attached, the supply of manures are not only inexhaustible, but of the very best character, where the proper pains are taken to procure the *mud* and either compost it, or spread it over the cattle yard, as besides the vast amount of vegetable remains, the saline matters found therein are of the very first importance.

From the Maine Cultivator.

Manure.

Messrs. Editors,—Very few farmers, comparatively, are to be found who make any efforts at all to increase either the quantity or quality of their manure. The subject is a very important one, and it is to be hoped that farmers will, ere long, become not only thoroughly convinced of the importance of attending to the manure heap, but that they will do something more than to *talk* of the excellency of manure.

Now it does not require a large capital in order to make an abundance of manure—it requires only a *firm* resolution, a good yoke of oxen, a good cart, a good wheelbarrow, and a good spade. We do not expect to see every farmer in moderate circumstances build a splendid stercorary, but then every farmer may make a compost-yard of his barn-yard and may double or treble the quantity, and also improve the quality of his manure. It would be well if every barn-yard were shaped somewhat like a milk pan, sloping every way towards the centre; but if a farmer cannot afford the expense of bringing his barn-yard to the right shape, he can, at least, haul a few loads of dirt, and form a dam at the lower part of the yard to prevent the liquid portion of the manure from escaping.

Instead of suffering the liquid part of the manure of the barn-yard to escape, we should move the wheelbarrow, and supply a sufficient quantity of materials to absorb the same.

But who has thought highly enough of our *swamps*? Who can calculate the amount of muck or mud to be found in the State of Maine? If this valuable material can be rightly managed—if our farmers one and all will make strong efforts every year to procure this material from swamps, pond holes, from the brooks and other places, what a change may be wrought in our agriculture!

Suppose that a farmer by driving forward his business and making a proper improvement of time can be able to spare three weeks in the course of each year, in collecting materials for manure—what effects will this have upon his prosperity? How much manure will a farmer who like Farmer Thrifty is a man of energy collect in eighteen days—at only six loads per day it will give one hundred and eight loads—let this be thoroughly mixed with the manure of the barn-yard, the stable, the sheep pen, and the hog-yard.—When clearing out the manure of a barn-yard let a quantity of mud, &c. be placed upon the bottom. Let us also cover over the animal manure with loam, turf, mud, &c. so that its virtues may not escape. When digging over manure let us not forget to cover the same with some material culculated to prevent the precious matter from escaping into the atmosphere.

It has been often asserted that one load of animal manure will ferment three loads of peat—this is a substance which is to be found in swamps, and differs from mud or muck.—It must be more of a task to bring peat into the right condition to operate well as manure than mud or muck.

It is easy enough to see that every farmer who can find mud or muck, &c. may double or treble the quantity of his manure at a very trifling expense. Those who may not happen to reside near some swamp may certainty procure at least a considerable quantity of rich matter in waste places by turfing the highway, &c. But snppose that a farmer cannot get materials enough to satisfy his ambition, he can add to his manure by ploughing in green crops. Various modes of ploughing in crops for manure have been recommended. Ploughing in grass stubble immediately after haying, and sowing fresh grass seed, is one excellent method of improving the soil. If grazing lands that are cleared of obstructions to the plough were managed in the same way the farmer will find his labor to be well applied. Ploughing in crops of clover at full length, and the using of Plaster of Paris to aid the growth of the clover should in some cases be practiced. Every farmer should take an agricultural paper, and these should give out to the people in plain unvarnished language the necessary knowledge. If young lawyers multiply upon us and contrive by vile intrigues to sit in high places and hold agricultural skill and industry in the most sovereign contempt, there will yet be found a "redeeming spirit in the people."

J. E. R.

Rumford, September, 1844.

Sprinkling gooseberry and currant bushes with soapsuds is recommended to prevent mildew.

"Render unto Cæsar, the things which are Cæsar's."

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

Mr. Skinner feels himself called upon to disclaim, as not being of his production, the "extract" under the head of Botany, ascribed to him, with the kindest intent, but erroneously, in the last American Farmer. He might be proud to affiliate, and pass off so fine a bantling for his own, were it not that the public would be sure to detect the imposture. It bears on its face, the family resemblance, of a numerous progeny, for which the agricultural and horticultural world is indebted to the polished and prolific pen of Dr. Darlington, of West Chester, Pennsylvania; all of them resembling each other in comeliness of attire, and vigor of constitution; yet each having its own distinctive features and character.

If Mr. S. is not much mistaken, the whole address, of which this extract is a part, had previously been published in the American Farmer, as the offspring, and under the proper name of its *true parent.* It was communicated for that purpose, by Mr. S. with a commendatory introduction, feebly expressive of his admiration; and of his wish, that it could be universally diffused among, and read by American Farmers. In that feeling he has procured it to be published, in whole or in part, in several other papers.

Washington, 17th Nov. 1844.

Feeding the Earth with Salt Fish.

Salt has often been recommended for a manure but has never become generally used. In the last number of the Central New York Farmer, Mr. Bement, one of the editors, has an article headed, "Durability of salt as a Fertilizer," and he goes on to state that about four years ago he had six barrels of salt fish spoiled, (herring and mackerel) which he put upon four acres of potatoes, putting half a herring or mackerel to each hill, at planting. It was a dry season, but the potatoes where the fish were put did not suffer, or in other words, the *fish and potatoes* resisted the drowth better than any other mixture, and the potatoes, like the Paddy's days in "ould Ireland," were not only larger but more of them.

The next crop was Ruta Baga, and this was much more luxuriant than the other part of the field, where there were no salt fish applied. The next crop was Oats, and these too yielded a superior quantity. After the oats were taken off, the stubble was ploughed under, and the field sowed with winter wheat, and laid down to clover and herds-grass, (timothy.)

This was some winter killed, but still the plants where the fish were applied was superior in size and vigor to any in the field where there had been none put, and even the lines where the fish were strewed could be traced by the eye to a great distance. Mr. B. then asks the question, whether it is the flesh, the bones, the salt, or all combined which has made this abiding fertility. The animal matter, or rather the flesh, disappeared the first year, and nothing but the bones was to be seen, and he infers that it was the small quantity of salt that produced the improvement in his crops. We presume however, that it could not be wholly attributable to the salt. The bones of the fish which contain a larger proportion of phosphate of lime than any other bones, must come in for a large share of the results. Being small they have acted continually, and are similar to ground bones. No doubt the salt too has had an excellent effect. There is a lesson to be learned from these facts which may be of benefit to those who live in the interior. We have often heard farmers, in the back country, wish they could have the resources for manure that those do who live on the seaboard. It is well known that large quantities of fish called manhaiden are taken in the spring of the year, and put upon the soil. For some reason or other these fish are seldom preserved by pickle, or smoked, like other fish, but could not the above hint be improved, and millions of barrels of them be salted down on *purpose for manure.* These could be transported at no very great expense into the interior, and applied to the soil. It would all be useful for manure, the salt as well as the fish, and the barrel saved and sent back to the seaboard for future use. For this purpose they need not be opened or prepared in any way as mackerel are, but salted whole, taking care to apply salt enough to preserve them. What do you think of this plan? Is it feasible? Would it be economical? We wish some of our readers on the seaboard would think of it, and let us know what their views are in regard to it.—*Me. Far.*

[We have had some experience in the use of salt fish as a manure, and can vouch for their fertilizing effects.—In the spring of 1837, being short of manure to put in our corn, we purchased 12 barrels of spoilt herrings, and placed one herring in each corn hill, taking care not to let it come in contact with the seed corn. The remainder of the field 20 loads of barn yard manure to the acre. The season a dry one, and the leaves of the corn on that part of the field on which the barn-yard manure was put was fired, while that manured with the fish remained a dark healthy green during the entire growing season, and yielded considerably more grain than the other.

The suggestion of the editor of the Maine Farmer of salting away Fish for purposes of manure is a good one, and might be availed of with decided advantage on all water courses where the herring is caught in large numbers. But we think the expense of the barrels might be saved if the fish were formed into *pies* somewhat after this fashion: A layer of fish, then salt, then earth or mould, then plaster, and so on until the pie was some six or eight feet high, the whole to be covered with earth 6 or 8 inches deep, and made so as to carry off the water; to be left in this condition until required for use. *Editor American Farmer.*]

Gaps in Chickens.

This disease, so often fatal to chickens, is occasioned by *worms.* They effect a lodgment in the windpipe, it is said, and if not removed, ultimately produce death. The following remedy is recommended as being infallible:—

Let some one take the chicken, holding its leg in one hand and placing the other over its back, so as to hold it firm; then let the operator take a small hen's feather or a large pigeon's feather, and strip off the feather from the stem excepting about an inch or inch and a half from the tip end, according to the size of the chicken; then let the operator take the head of the chicken in his left hand, placing his thumb and forefinger on each side of the bill, in such a manner as to hold the mouth open, the neck gently but firmly drawn out in a straight line; then observe the opening back in the tongue, place the feather as near to it as possible, and when the chicken breathes, the windpipe will be open, enter the point quick, and fear not after the point is entered; push down gently from two to three inches, (don't be in too much of a hurry,) then draw out, and turn the feather as it is drawn and the worms will be loosened, and the chicken will sneeze them up frequently, so that they will fly out of their mouths. It is not advisable to enter the feather more than twice at one time; let the chicken go, and if it gaps the day after, you have not got them all; try again. This is a sure cure if attended to; generally you need not perform the operation more than once, but sometimes oftener. The greater part of my chickens, over one hundred in number, have had the disease, and I have lost but one. I have taken as many as eleven worms at one haul.

[We never had any doubt that the Gaps in chickens was ocasioned by worms, and we have always believed that if they were raised away from dung heaps that the disease might be avoided, such places being the fruitful sources of the disease.

We believe too, that the remedy prescribed in the above article would prove efficacious, and as it is simple and easily tried we commend it to practice. Our cure was of another character. Having formed the opinion that the disease was occasioned by worms, which the chickens had picked up in the course of their feeding, and that not being able to swollow them they were still lodged in the throat and windpipe, the thought struck us, that, by administering a strong decoction of *assafatida* we should drive the worms from their lodgings, and in every instance, in which we resorted to this treatment, we succeeded in effecting a cure. The medicine had a two-fold operation, besides drawing the worms from the region of the throat acted on the bowels, and carried off the troublesome intruders by the passages.

[*Ed. American Farmer.*]

From the Massachusetts Plowman.

New mode of Confining Buds.

Mr. Editor,—Having noticed in some paper, an inquiry wether there could not be some better method in inoculating trees, of confining the bud in, than the usual method of tying it in with a string, I send you the result of my experiments last season, thinking it might be useful to those who inoculate trees. Presuming that there might be some better, and more expedtious way than the usual method of confining the buds in by winding a string round the stock, the idea of confining them in with grafting wax suggested itself to me, which experiment I tried; but found it unsuccessful, as the new wood was forming, and the bark expanding, the wax came off before the buds had time to grow in.

I next spread some grafting wax thinly on cotton cloth, and confined the buds in with a strip of it, letting it go part round the stock, but the result was, as the tree increased in circumference, the plaster started off at one end, and the buds fell out. I then tried the experiment of cutting my plaster of a length sufficient to reach a little more than around the stock, and having inserted the bud, put it round the tree, and pinching the two ends together, caused them to adhere and found no farther trouble, as the two ends of the cloth seperated just as fast as the growth of the tree required.

I set about two hundred in this way, and they nearly all took well, and have grown rapidly during the present season. The usual way of tying the buds in with a string, requires nearly twice the time for the operation in the first place, that my method does; and is also otherwise objectionable, as if the string is not attended to in proper season and loosened, it will often cut into the bark of the tree and injure the buds, and sometimes weaken the tree, if small, so much that the wind will break it down; but by my method all these evils are obviated.

Ira Hardy.

East Bradford, August 14, 1844.

We are much pleased to hear of trials to avoid the troubles occasioned by tieing strings to confine buds in stocks. We dislike the common *wax* for grafting, as we consider it poisonous to a fresh wound; but it may not prove injurious in *budding*, as no wound is made in the wood, and very little wax need to be used to stick the plaster together in the manner proposed by our correspondent.

Others can yet make trial of this mode as it is not too late to insert peach buds, nor even apple buds where the stocks are growing thrifty as in a nursery. We hope other modes will be tried that we may avoid the *tight lacing* which has proved injurious in more than one kind of nursery.—*Ed. Plowman.*

Decay of Peach Trees.—A singular fact and one worthy of being mentioned, was related few days since by Mr. Alexander Duke, of Albemarle. He stated, that whilst on a visit to a neighbor, his attention was called to a large peach orchard, every tree in which had been totally destroyed by the ravages of the worm, with the exception of three; and these three were probably the most thrifty and flourishing peach trees he ever saw. The only cause of their superiority known to his host, was an experiment made in consequence of observing that those parts of worm-eaten timber into which nails had been driven, were generally sound. When his trees were about a year old he had selected three of them and driven a tenpenny nail through the body, as near the ground as possible; whilst the balance of the orchard had gennerally failed and finally yielded entirely to the ravages of the worms, these three trees, selected at random, treated precisely in the same manner, with the exception of nailing, had always been vigorous and healthy, furnishing him at the very period with the greatest profusion of the most luscious fruit. It is supposed that the salt of iron afforded by the nail is offensive to the worm, whilst it is harmless, or perhaps even beneficial to the tree.

Subsoil Ploughing.—As the subsoil lying under the tilled surface, which has been stirred up and cultivated for 10, 20, or 50 years, abounds in alkalies and alkaline earths, subsoil ploughing is of great utility in bringing up such elements of fertility to the light, heat, frost, and atmospheric influences of summer and winter. As a general rule, however, it is not best to bring up too much of this stiff soil at once, for it takes time to manufacture it into good surface soil.

MANAGEMENT OF FRUIT TREES.—There probably is more than one reason to be given why our fruit orchards are not more productive. The first and most obvious reason is, a want of proper cultivation. We may as well raise corn or potatoes without manure and cultivation, generally speaking, as apples. The next reason is, because an excess or superabundance of "branches" are permitted to grow, and is actually a source of waste to the tree, and that, three years out of four, the fruit fails in this event.

Generally speaking, the ground should be kept under cultivation, and manure should be applied at the rate of fifteen to thirty loads annually, if the land is good; if a poorer quality, more would be required. The pruning of an orchard is of great importance; as to the time when it should take place; different writers have recommended different times for the operation; some have recommended March, others April, May, and June. I think a little pruning in March, again in the latter part of April, will satisfy any one that March is not the best time for pruning; it will be found in August and September, that the pruning which was done in April will have advanced in healing much more than that done in March. I have pruned in March, April, May, June, July, and on one occasion I pruned in August. I have sometimes, from necessity, pruned when I should have preferred some other time, but I have come to the conclusion, that about the first of May is the best time to perform the operation. My reasons for coming to this conclusion are as follows: At this time the sap begins to flow, the wounds are not dried by the wind, and the healing process commences at the surface of the wound, whereas if the pruning is done in March, the wound dries down a quarter of an inch or more, and I have known it to take more than one year for the healing to reach the top of the wound. I prefer this season to a later period, because, pruning a tree after it has leaved out, deprives the tree of a portion of its sap, and for this reason it is injurious to prune extensively after the trees have leaved out. If the leaves are the digestive organs, we should be careful how we deprive our trees of their limbs in June, as some have recommended June as the best season; I did prune one orchard, and a good one too, in June, several years since, and although the wounds will heal as well as at any other time, yet I would not myself prune an orchard severely at this season of the year. I was convinced at that time that the orchard was injured by it. But notwithstanding, I am opposed to pruning largely in June, yet our orchards should be looked to in June; there are but few trees that have not some suckers that should be taken off. And June is a good time to take off dead and dying limbs.

It is all important that fruit trees should be pruned so as to prevent an excess of limbs; this is one of the reasons why we have so little fruit; it requires all the sap the tree affords to sustain the tree, and there is none to spare for the fruit; the fruit cannot set more than one year in three or four years, and then every one has fruit, and it is worth but little. Trees should be pruned and cultivated so as to make them grow vigorously.

In pruning, care should be taken to cut the limbs close to the body; a wound that is made six inches in diameter will heal over in far less time one half the diameter, and cut two inches from the body. You need not fear, if the case requires it, to take off a limb that is six or seven inches in diameter; cut it close to the body, in a straight line, if you can; but then there need not be any such operations if the tree is at first pruned right. Let us remember that we must plow our orchards; and we want to plow near the tree, and the tree, therefore, should not be permitted to branch out low, for the limbs will set down or be borne down by fruit, and we must after all cut off limbs that we did not intend to, on this account. I have been obliged to, and others will if they do not plan well at the commencement, and prune sufficiently high, so that we may drive a yoke of oxen under the trees and not injure them.

DANIEL LELAND.

SHERBURNE, June, 1844.

Boston Cultivator.

FARMING AT THE NORTH.

Hon. J. S. Skinner, in a letter in the Marlboro Gazette, gives an interesting account of some of the farms he visited during his late tour to the North. We make the following extracts:

"At Indian Hill farm, as on almost every farm in New England, *there is a place for everything and everything in its place.* You don't see a bridle on the ground here, and a swingle-tree in another place; sheep-skins eaten up by dogs, and harness exposed to the weather—axes scattered here, and hoes everywhere—carts broken and doors and gates off the hinges—negroes hunting here and there for the spade, or for him who had it last, to know where he left it: galded horses, with clogs on their feet and yokes on their necks; and oxen, as I actually saw a yoke in Washington, one pulling one way, and the other the other way, with all his might—with a negro on each side, armed with a bludgeon, to drive them from one side to the other. There (in New England) one yoke does at least as much as three do here. They are all fat enough for beef the year round, and are driven by *signs* rather than by violence. One must go to New England to have an idea of the power, the docility, and the great usefulness of a single yoke of oxen.

At Poughkeepsie, in the plowing match, there were seven single span of oxen, and two of horses, started for the premium—each managed by a plowman, *without a driver*— the prize was taken by a span of *oxen.* The whip of the ploughman was lighter than the *beech switches*, which I remember well, and to my great terror, were kept standing in the corner of a log school-house, in Calvert county, under the dread government of the never-to-be-forgotten Robert Spicknall.

Among other places, I made a visit to *Marshfield.* (Mr. WEBSTER's residence) and there ate *chowder*, made chiefly of codfish taken in the deep waters of the dark blue sea, by the hand, hook and line of the great American commoner himself.

Arriving before dinner, he took us through his cornfield, by the way of an *appetizer*—and what with the thickness of the corn and the number of pumpkins on the ground, you might as well have been dragged through a Mississippi cane-brake. I could not help thinking what glorious music a good pack of hounds would make in it, in pursuit of a gray fox or a wild cat. A large portion of the field would undoubtedly yield eighty bushels of corn to the acre, and yet corn of the same *height* with us, would not produce twelve bushels. He was proud, and had reason to be, of his large field of "*Swedes*," his twelve beautiful heifers, of the stock he selected in England, and of his Southdown sheep, of which he generously tendered as many as I would accept, which was a buck and two ewes, to go into Prince George's. But of all things he seemed to be fondest of, and most familiar with, his *noble oxen*—some six or eight yoke, that would average, in the shambles, at least twelve hundred. He seemed, too, to felicitate himself particularly in the shade of a venerable and magnificent elm near his house—'Religione patrum multos servata per annos'—its graceful branches extending over a diameter of a hundred feet.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A homely Ballad borrowed and altered from the "Old English Farmer"

Here's a health to the farmer who tilleth the land,
Made the best and the wisest on earth, by his hand,
You may roam the wide world, but there's nought to be seen
That can rival the American farmer I ween,

Derry down, down,
Down derry, down.

What life is so sweet? he's up with the sun,
He hears the day's music so sweetly begun
By robin and swallow and lark and cuckoo,
And sees the green lawn besprinkled with dew.

Derry down, &c.

While sluggards in cities, 'mid tumult and strife,
Lose all the best part of this quick fading life,
He breathes the free air at morning's first ray,
And lives twice as long as they do, each day.

Derry down, &c.

He rules every station from castle to cot,
By the high and the lowly he's never forgot,
The poor and the rich man together agree
That without him their lives most wretched would be.

Derry down, &c.

Look round you—what treasures his riches unfold,
His granaries filled with those sheaves of bright gold,
His pens and his pasture all breathing with life,
And his home far away from all passion and strife.

Derry down, &c.

Then a health to the farmer who lives on the land,
Made the best and the wisest on earth, by his hand,
You may roam the wide world, but there's nought to be seen
That can rival the American farmer I ween.

Derry down, down,
Down derry down.

OBLIGED TO CONFESS IT.—Mr. Poole, chairman of the committee on swine, in his annual report to the Essex Agricultural Socicty, gives an interesting biography of a spended porker raised by John Alley, 3d, of Lynn. He weighed twelve hundred pounds, and cut up gloriously, furnished solid fat for one hundred and twenty-seven pots of beans; liquid ditto to fry seven hundred and fifty-five pounds of fresh fish, ditto to saturate six poundred and seventy-four pounds of salt ditto; shortening for ninety-two superficial feet of short cake, and ditto for two thousand and three hundred and seventy-eight very corpulent doughnuts. At the close of his account of the career of this useful citizen, the chairman, who is evidently a married man, adds—"Candor compels us to the admission that he lived and died a bachelor."—*Post.*

LIQUID MANURE.

It is now a pretty general belief anong farmers, that there is "some good" in liquid manures; but, some how or other, we never see much preparation either for the collection or application of this, the cheapest and most valuable of all manures, and we verily believe that the subject is as yet scarcely thought of (in a way to lead to any practical result) by one *bona fide* rentpaying farmer out of a thousand. Now, having for several years been an experimenter in this way, and sensible of the very great importance and value of liquid manure, I shall hear take the liberty of throwing in my mite to the general fund, by communicating the little I have gained by experience to my fellow-farmers.

As I discard all chemical formula—the tank, watering cart, and other *et ceteras*, from my system, and attach the fertilizing ingredients to a substance which farmers can actually work in with spades and shovels, I have more hope that my plan will be followed.

Chemists, generally, do not tell us the reason why liquid manures will not do much good when applied in a fresh state, though this is perfectly plain to all reflecting men. Liquid manure, if applied upon an impervious or gravelly soil, in a fresh state, is not retained long enough for its decomposition to take place, or for the roots to drink it up. It is put on a liquid manure, and runs off in the same state; but apply it to a soil rich in decayed or decaying vegetable matter, and on which a vigorous vegitation is going on, and it never fails of its extraordinary effects. The plan of administering liquid manures in a perfectly fresh state, is probably the best of any, were it not the continued care and consequent expense necessary in supplying our crops with saturated water in all their stages throughout the year, and were we certain of the exact strength of the solution suited to their wants.

As we, therefore, cannot apply our liquid manures on the best principle, on account of the expense, we must try the next best plan, that of decomposing them by the aid of decomposed vegetable matter; and this can happily be done, to great perfection, by reducing the vegetable matter to the state of carbon or charcoal—which we make from peat, as being trifling in expense, easily pulverised, and withal an excellent manure of itself. We divide a shed into two compartments, one of which we make water-tight, by puddling the side walls with clay to the height, say, of two feet, and seperated from the other compartment by a low water-tight wall or boarding. This is my fermenting tank, which is filled half or three parts full of pulverised burnt peat, and the liquid manure from the stable, pig-styes, &c., directed into it. This is mixed up with the pulverised peat and allowed to remain three or four weeks, till the decompostion seems about completed, being occasionally stirred about after the composition has become about the consistency of gruel. The whole is then ladled (with a pole and bucket) over the low partition into the second floor, which is also three parts filled with carbonized peat; and as the second floor is meant merely as a filter, we have it lower on one side than the other, by which means, in the course of a day or two, the carbonized peat is left comparatively dry. The Water having passed off at the lower side, the first or fermenting floor is again filled as before, and the contents of the second floor, if considered saturated enough, are then shoveled up into a corner, and allowed to drip, and further dry till used, which may be either immediately, or at the end of twenty years, as scarcely anything will affect it, if not exposed to the continued washing of pure water, or exposed to the influence of the roots of growing plants. By being thinly spread on a granary floor it soon becomes perfectly dry, and suited to pass through prill machines.

The mixing of the carbonize d peat with the liquid manure on the first or fermenting floor, it will be observed, s for laying hold of the gaseous matters as they escape during the fermentation; perhaps other substances may effect this more effectually, but none so cheaply. I think by this plan it will be obvious to every one that a great many desiderata are at once obtained. In the first place, you get free of about 956 parts out of every 1,000 of the weight and bulk of manure, by the expulsion of the water; while at the same time you link all the fertilizing properties contained in it to one of the most handy vehicles—light, cleanly, and portable, and possessed of the peculiar property of holding together the most volatile substances, till gradually called forth by the exigencies of the growing plants. Lastly, you get free of the nasty tank, and the abominable hogshead and watering cart, with all its appendages, and are no more bothered with overflowing tank or overfermented liquid, with weather unsuited for its application. You have merely to shovel past the saturated charcoal, and shovel in a little fresh stuff, and the process goes on again of its own "sweet will;" while the preparde stuffs lie ready for all crops, all seasons, and all times.

The solid matter in the urine of the cow is estimated by very high authority, to be equal in value to its weight of South American guano.

I beg my fellow-farmers clearly to understand, that I make no pretensions to this plan of applying liquid manure being a new discovery. It is merely a modification of your old and tried plan of bottoming your dunghills with peat; but by charring, the peat is freed of its antiseptic qualities, and thus becomes of itself a much better and speedier manure, and an admirable filter. But even peat, thoroughly dried and perfectly pulverized, I have no doupt might answer the end indifferently well.—*Inverness Courier.*

PERUVIAN GUANO.

The subscriber, agent for the Peruvian Company, has received per ship Orpheus, 400 tons of Peruvian Guano—and will hereafter be regularly supplied with the article by the Company, *who alone have the right to export it.*

Orders for any quantity, (not less than one ton) will be supplied at the following rates,—

From 1 to 5 tons,	$3	per 100 lbs.
" 6 to 10 "	$2,87½	" "
Above 10 tons,	$2,75	" "

A Pamphlet upon the nature, properties and results of this Guano, will be issued from the American Farmer Office, in a few days free of charge.

Applications post paid, will meet with prompt attention.

SAML. K. GEORGE,
sep. 5 No. 2 German st., Baltimore.

POUDRETTE

Of the very best quality for sale. Three barrels for $5, or ten barrels for $15—delivered free of cartage by the New York Poudrette Company, 23 Chambers street, New York. Orders by mail, with the cash, will be promptly attended to, and with the same care as though the purchaser was present, if addressed as above to

D. K. MINOR, Agent.

A supply now on hand from the N. York establishment, by the single barrel, or larger quantity. For sale by

SAML. SANDS,
je 19 office of the Farmer, Baltimore st.

HARVEST TOOLS.

In store and for sale by J S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, near Charles, Wolf's very superior Grain Cradles, (such as I have been selling for the last five years;) Grain and Grass Scythes; steel and wood Hay Forks; an assortment of Hay Rakes, Horse Powers and Threshing Machines. of different patterns, for 2 and 4 horses; Wheat Fans, plain and expanding Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, Corn Planters, my superior Straw Cutters, of all sizes, with wood and iron frames. Also a large assortment of PLOUGHS, of al sizes, and other farming implements. May 2

CLAIRMONT NURSERY,

NEAR BALTIMORE.

AS the time is at hand for transplanting TREES, the subscribers hereby inform their friends and the public that they have on hand a good assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, &c. Also a large addition of the new and finest ROSES, together with Tulips, Crocus and Peaonic Roots, very fine of different colors, Asparagus Roots one to two years old, all of which they offer on reasonable terms. Catalogues furnished gratis by applying to the subscribers, or R. Sinclair Jr. &c. 62 Light street, Baltimore.

oc 30 2aw12t SINCLAIR & CORSE.

GROUND PLASTER.

The subscriber is now engaged in the grinding of Plaster of Paris, for agricultural purposes, and would respectfully inform Farmers and dealers that he is prepared to furnish it of the best quality at the lowest market price, deliverable in any part of the city, or on board Vessels free of expense, application to be made at the Union Plaster Mill, near the Glass House, or at the office No. 6 Bowly's Wharf, corner Wood street. P. S. CHAPPELL, or,
Jan. 3. WM. L. HOPKINS, Agent.

REAPING MACHINES FOR 100 DOLLARS.

Suited to ground cultivated in corn lands as well as fallow. This is my latest improvement. Every objectionable trait in my former machines have been removed in the construction of the present one. It is warranted to cut as much in a day, and with far greater ease to both horses and men, than any I made previous to 1841. I have delayed to announce this until I had ascertained the facts from those who used them in the last harvest. For the satisfaction of the doubtful, I refer to Wm Butler and Jacob Steley, of Shepherdstown, Va. My large Machines with forward wheels, are made as usual at 170 dollars.

Machines of medium size, will be made to order at 140 dollars. Corn Shellers and Huskers, at $35, Corn and Cob Crushers, improved at $25a$35. OBED HUSSEY.

Baltimore, Nov. 20, 1844. no 20

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

Manufactured by Robt. Sinclair Jr. & Co. No. 60 *Light street, viz:*

Corn Mills, price	$40	most approved)	8 to 12
Sinclair & Co.'s Corn and Cob Crushers,	30	Subsoil Ploughs,	8 to 12
Baldwin's do.	65	Other kinds, embrac'g about 25 sorts, and suited to every variety of soil,	2.50 to 13
Goldsborough's Corn Shelling & Shucking Machine,	35	Corn & Tobacco Cultivat.	5 to 6
Hand do. assorted,	15 to 17	Harrows,	6 to 16
Vegetable Cutters,	20	Grain Cradles & Scythes,	4 to 5
Threshing Machines,	40 to 60	Plough and Machine Castings,	per lb. 4 to 5
Horse Powers,	75 to 100	Fanning Mills,	25 to 30
Cylindrical Straw Cutt.	28 to 45	Horse Hay Rakes,	11
Do. extra large,	75	Grindstones, on friction rollers,	13
Common Straw Cutters,	5 to 12	Lime Spreaders,	30
Botts & Green's do.	25 to 30		
Pierce's and Dolphin self-sharpening Plows, (new &			

Ploughs and Machinery REPAIRED on reasonable terms. Also
GARDEN AND FARMING TOOLS—of every sort.
GARDEN AND FARMING SEEDS " "
GARDEN AND FARMING BOOKS " "

☞The agricultural community will find it their interest to examine our stock of Implements, Seeds, &c. We promise purchasers polite attention and lowest market prices. R. S. Jr. & Co.

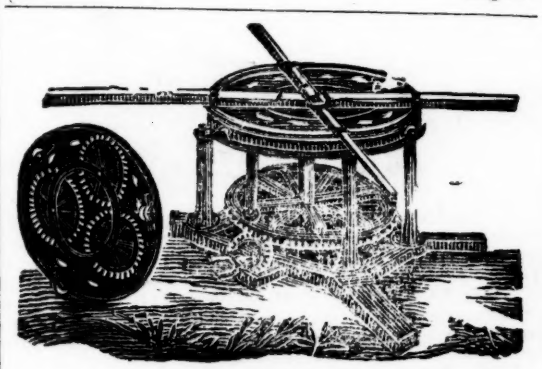
FOR SALE—4 full bred DURHAM BULL CALVES, from one to three months old—sired by an imported bull Magnum Bonum—who took the premium at the two last cattle shows. Enquire of

June 5 SAMUEL SANDS.

NEALE & LUCKETT, *No.* 3, *Light street wharf,*

Have received from a gentleman in Maryland, a supply of FLY PROOF WHEAT for Seed, which they offer for sale at $1¼ per bushel. This is a very superior wheat, weighing from 60 to 65 pounds to the bushel, yielding largely upon lands of tolerably quality, safe from the ravages of the fly, and making a rich and very nice flour. It is of German origin, and a different species from the *Mediterranean wheat,* which it is believed does not yield good flour. Persons wishing to supply themselves with seed, are desired to call and examine the sample now on hand. A few hundred bushels more can be obtained from the same source, if early application be made.

Aug 28



MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheap to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans. Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No 20 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

BALTIMORE MARKET, Nov. 22.

Beef, Balt. mess,	8a	Butter, Glades, No.	1,13
Do. do. No.1,	7a	Do. do.	2, 7a11
Do. prime,	5a	Do. do.	3, 5a7
Pork, mess	9	Do. Western	2, 6a
Do. No. 1	8½	Do. do.	3, 5a6
Do. prime	8	Lard, Balt. kegs,	1, 6¼a7
Do. cargo,	a	Do. do.	2, none
Bacon, hams, Ba.lb	6a7½	Do Western,	1, a6¾
Do. middlings, "	4¼a5	Do. do.	2, 5a5¾
Do. shoulders, "	4¼a5	Do. do. bls	1, 6a6¼
Do. asst'd, West.	4½	Cheese, casks,	6
Do hams,	5a7	Do. boxes,	5a8½
Do. middlings,	a5	Do. extra,	12a15
Do. shoulders,	3¾a4		
COTTON—			
Virginia,	9a10	Tennessee, lb.	
Upland,	6¼	Alabama,	11a12
Louisiana,	11¾	Florida,	10a12
North Carolina,	10a11	Mississippi	
LUMBER—			
Georgia Flooring	12a15	Joists & Sc'ling, W.P.	7a10
S. Carolina do	10a12	Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P.	7a10
White Pine, pann'l	25a27	Shingles, W. P.	2a9
Common,	20a22	Shingles, ced'r,	3.00a9.00
Select Cullings,	14a16	Laths, sawed,	1.25a 1.75
Common do	8a10	Laths, split,	50a 1.00
MOLASSES—			
Havana, 1st qu. gl	30a31	New Orleans	31a
Porto Rico,	29¾a	Guadaloupe & Mart	26a28
English Island,		Sugar House,	28a36
SOAPS—			
Baltimore white,	12a14	North'rn, br'n & yel.	3¼a4½
brown & yell'w	4¼a5½		
TOBACCO—			
Common	2 a 3½	Yellow,	8 a10
Brown and red,	4 a 5	Fine yellow,	12a14
Ground leaf,	6 a 7	Virginia,	4 a 9
Fine red	6¼a 8	Rappahannock,	
wrappery, suitable for segars,	8a13	Kentucky,	3 a
		St. Domingo,	13 a11
Yellow and red,	7a10	Cuba,	15 a38
PLASTER PARIS—			
Cargo, pr ton cash	2.75a	Ground per bbl.	1.12a
SUGARS—			
Hav. wh. 100lbs	9a10.50	St. Croix, 100lbs	7.00a8.00
Do. brown	a7.50	Brazil, white,	a
Porto Rico,	5.50a6.40	Do. brown,	
New Orleans,	5.55a	Lump, lb. c.	
FLOUR—We quote			
Superfine How. st., from stores, bl			$4.25.
Do. City Mills,			4.25.
Do. Susquehanna,			
Rye, first			3.75a
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl.			2.25
Do. per hhd.			11.75
GRAIN—			
Wheat, white, p bu	95a106	Peas, black eye,	50a55
" best Va red	92a	Clover seed, store	$4.06a
" ord. to pri. Md	80a93	Timothy do	2.a2.25
Corn, white,	a43	Flaxseed, rough st.	1.18
" yellow Md.	43a47	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs.	1.25
Rye, Md.	65a66	Ship Stuff, bus.	20a
Oats, Md.	24a25	Brown Stuff,	15a
Beans,	101	Shorts, bushel,	10a
FEATHERS—perlb.			31a
COFFEE—			
Havana,	7 a 8	Java, lb.	10 a12
P. Rico & Laguay.	5¼a6½	Rio,	6¾a7⅞
St. Domingo,	5¾a 6	Triage,	3¼a 4¼
CANDLES—			
Mould, common,	a10	Sperm,	30a31
Do. choice brands,	10½	Wax,	60a65
Dipped,	a 9		

Tobacco—But few operati's in the market during the last week; the pri. qualities stock is greatly reduced, while but little new crop has arrived. That that has come to market, from Maryland especially, is represented as of much bett'r quality than last years, and the large purchasers hold back until further arrivals of this year's crop. As yet there has been no change in prices, and we therefore continue the old quotations, viz For Maryland for frosted $1. 50 to $2; com. to good com. and mid. $2 to 5; good 5.50a 7; fine 7.25a12 We quote for Ohio com. to midd. 2.25a4. 50; good 5a6; fine wrappery and red 6.50a 10; fine yellow 8.50a12; extra wrappery 11a 13. The inspection comprise 751 hds. including 665 Maryland, 72 Ohio and 14 Virginia.

Wool is dull of sale and has fallen in price About 30@0lb. com. tub was. and unwash'd 27½a28 for the former and 17½ a18cts per lb. for the latter, are the operations of the week. There is a considerable quantity in first hands; it sells slowly at prices named. We hear of no operations in the finer sorts.

Beef Cattle—900 head offered during the week, and 800 sold to packers and butchers at prices ranging from 1.37a2.37 per 100lbs. on the hoof, which is equal to 2.75a4.50 net, according to quality.

Hogs—Sales at 3 75a3.87 per 100lbs. and demand good.

BEMENT'S AMERICAN HOTEL, *No.* 100 *State Street, Albany,*

Is now open for the reception of company, having undergone a thorough repair and complete renovation from the cellar to the attic. It has been newly furnished throughout, and in quality of beds, cleanliness, and airy rooms, will now compare with any other establishment in the city.

In location, this House has many advantages, being situated in the centre, and on one of the most beautiful streets in the city; within a few moments' walk of the Eastern and Western Railroad Depots and the landing of the Steamboats; about midway between the Capitol, Public Offices, and the Banks, Post Office, and the business parts of the city renders it very convenient for the man of business, as well as gentlemen of leisure.

The subscriber places much reliance on the countenance and support of the AGRICULTURISTS throughout the Union, who may visit the city, and pledges himself to spare no exertions to render their stay agreeable, should they favor him with their company.

Three Hills Farm will be carried on as usual, under my own superintendance, by a careful manager, and the breeding and rearing improved stock will be continued as heretofore.

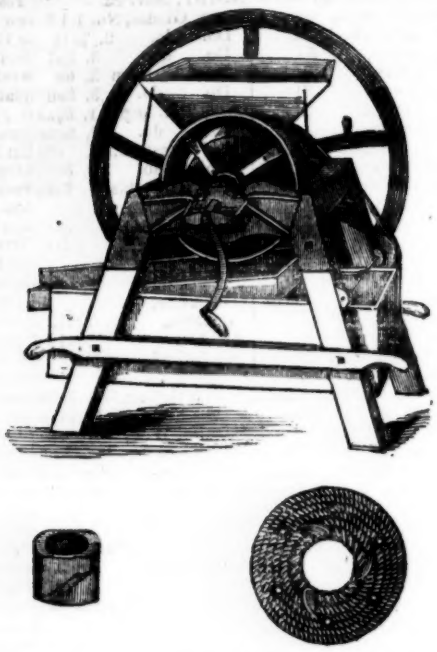
Albany, July, 1844. C. N. BEMENT.

GUANO.

A fresh supply of Guano. just received and for sale by the bag containing from 150 to 220 lbs.

SAMUEL SANDS,
at the office of the American Farmer

R. SINCLAR JR. & CO'S. PATENT CORN MILL.



The above cut represents Sinclair & Co's. new Corn Mill, which is admirably adapted for plantation use, or as a Maryland planter says of them, "*every planter having this useful machine becomes his own miller.* They grind coarse or fine meal with equal facility, perfection and despatch, at the rate of 2½ or 3 bushels per hour.

When the screen is attached (as *shewn in the centre* of the cut) and fine meal is required to be ground, it will be necessary to drive the Mill by horse-power, (say 2 horses) coa rse meal for horses may be ground by two men with good success.

The grinding plates, which are made of the hardest composition metal will last about two years without renewing, after they are worn smooth new ones may be put on without difficulty. A feeder is attached to the axle which is intended to pass the grain into the plates at regular intervals. This feeder is important and obviates the difficulty and objection to Cast Iron Mills generally.

Price, with one set extra plates, $40. Orders addressed to this office or to Robt. Sinclair, Jr. & Co., Baltimore, will receive prompt attention.

☞The feeder and grinding plate (as above) are represented separate from the Mill. No 8

SINCLAIR & CO'S. CORN AND COB CRUSHER.

The above cut represents Sinclair & Co's. Corn and Cob Crusher, which is admirably adapted for plantation use, the construction is very simple, compact, and not easily put out of order. The grinding plates are made of the heaviest composition metal, which will last from two to three years. After they are worn smooth new plates may be substituted without difficulty; on the axle is attached a strong spiral knife, which cuts the cob in small pieces, preparatory to entering the plates.

Price with one sett extra plates, $30. The materials used and the performance of the above, and in fact all the machinery we make, are expressly guarantied.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co.
62 Light street.

☞The knife (as above), the grinding plates similar to that of the Mill. no 20

BERKSHIRE BOAR.

A fine Berkshire Boar, 12 months old, of pure stock, for Sale—Price $10—He is a very fine animal.

Also some half-bred Berkshire Pigs—Apply at this office.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery, to Dr. Woodside, at the Baltimore and Ohio rail road depot, of a fine DURHAM HEIFER, between two and three years old, of fine size and in good condition. This heifer was brought from Philadelphia on the steamboat, and escaped, it is supposed, from the boat after her arrival in Baltimore, on Saturday, the 19th of October last. Her color is principally white, but with spots of roan interspersed over the body, and a strawberry roan head and neck. She is very gentle, and had on, when lost, a leather halter, fastened together with iron rivets; and likewise a piece of new grass rope tied round the neck.

no 20 3t CHARLES B. CALVERT.

FARMERS! EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES!

The well selected stock of Implements belonging to JAMES HUEY & CO. No. 7 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore. Our stock consists of a large lot of PLOUGHS, SHEARS, POINTS, and CULTIVATORS, which we will sell low to suit the times—among which rank the economical WILEY, and the MINOR & HORTON PLOUGH of the N. York composition metal and manufacture—the share has a double point and edge, equal to two shares and points. We keep on hand all kinds of PLOUGHS, premium CORN SHELLERS, HAY & STRAW CUTTERS, Corn & Cob CRUSHERS, Horse RAKES, Corn and Tobacco HOES. ☞Farmers and Planters on the Eastern and Western Shores may send their orders with confidence, as they will be attended to with promptitude. We also keep GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS. Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuance of the same. Agents for the above implements,

S. L. STEER, Market st. near the corner of Paca, Baltimore
E. & W. BISHOP, Bel-air market, Baltimore. fe 28

PORTABLE TUBULAR STEAM GENERATOR.

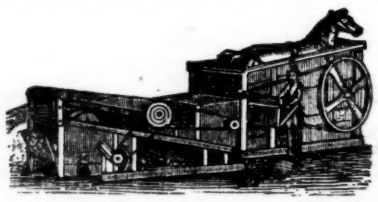
The undersigned *successors to the late firm of Bentley, Randall & Co.* are manufacturing, and have constantly on hand a full assortment of the above Boilers, which within the last few months have undergone many improvements: we can now with confidence recommend them for simplicity, strength, durability, economy in fuel, time, labor and room, to surpass any other Steam Generator now in use. They are equally well adapted to the Agriculturist for cooking food for cattle and hogs, the Dyer, Hatter and Tanner for heating liquors, to Manufacturers (both Cotton and Woollen) for heating their mills, boiling sizing, heating cylinders, &c., to Pork Butchers for heating water for scalding hogs and for *rendering lard*, to Tallow Chandlers for melting tallow by circulation of hot water (in a jacket,) to Public Houses and Institutions for cooking, washing and *soap making*, and for many other purposes, for all of which they are now in *successful* operation; the economy in fuel is almost incredible; we guarantee under all circumstances a saving of *two thirds*, and in many instances *fully three fourths*—numerous certificates from the very best of authority can be produced to substantiate the fact. We had the pleasure of receiving the premium for the best Steam Apparatus at the Agricultural Fair held at Govanstown in October 1843.

Manufactory, McCausland's old Brewery, Holliday st. near Pleasant st., Baltimore, Md.

Dec. 6. tf RANDALL & CO.

GRAIN CRADLES! GRAIN CRADLES!

We mean what we say when we assert that A. G. MOTT, corner of Ensor and Forest sts. Old Town, near the Bel-air market, is now making up, and has for sale, the very best and cheapest article of the kind in the Baltimore market, and no mistake. Try them. je 19



WHITMAN'S THRASHING MACHINE & HORSE POWER DEPOT,

No. 2 Eutaw st., opposite the Eutaw House, where the subscriber now offers for sale all his new improvements in the Thrashing-machine and Horse-power line, consisting in part of his new SEPARATOR, patented March 20th, 1844, which thrashes and cleans the grain at one operation, and is considered the greatest labor saving machine, and of the most value to the farmer of any machine ever invented in this country.

NEW STRAW CARRIERS—These machines thrash and separate the grain from the straw in a rapid and perfect manner, and are highly approved by all.

Improved CYLINDER THRASHERS—Warranted to thrash faster than any other kind of thrashers that can be produced.

Improved HORSE POWERS, on the rail-way principle, for one or two horses. These machines are durable, possess double the power of the common kind, and occupy about one eighth of the room. All of the above are made of the best materials, by experienced workmen, and warranted. I will furnish a man to go out with them and set them up in any part of this State, if desired.

As this is no humbug, all who feel an interest in agriculture are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, Baltimore city, will meet with prompt attention. EZRA WHITMAN. Jr.

jy 17

THRASHING MACHINES & HORSE POWERS.

Two of COPE'S Endless chain Horse Powers and Thrashing machines, all complete, which will be sold low if application be made immediately to JAMES HUEY & CO.

jy 3 4t* No. 7 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore.

JAMES MURRAY'S

PREMIUM CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

These already celebrated machines have obtained the premium by a fair trial against the other Crushers exhibited at the Fair held at Govanstown, Balt. co. Md. Oct. 18th, 19th and 20th, 1843, and the increased demand enables the patentee to give further inducements to purchasers by fitting an extra pair of grinders to each machine without extra charge. Prices $25, 30, 35, 40, 45.

ALSO, small MILLS, which received a certificate of merit, for $15.

I have also superior CUTTING BOXES, such as will bear inspection by either farmers or mechanics.

Also, Horse Powers, Mills, Corn Shellers, Mill and Carry-log Screws, small Steam Engines, Turning Lathes, &c. &c.

Also, a second hand Steam Engine, 16 horse power, and the works for two Saw Mills.

Any kind of Machine, Model or Mill-work built to order, and all mills planned and erected by the subscriber, warranted to operate well.

☞Orders can be left with J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber,

Mr. Abner Linthcum, jr., and all Machinests are invited to a fair trial of Grinding against my Corn and Cob Crushers, and if I do not do more work, taking the power, quantity, and quality into consideration, I will give them my machine gratice.

Patent Rights for sale by the subsbriber.

no 8 JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

MANGELWURZEL AND FRENCH SUGAR BEET SEED,

Just received and for sale by
ROBT. SINCLAIR JR. & CO.
Ap 22 Seedsmen, No. 60 Light st.

CLEAZY'S IMPROVED SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGH.

J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, a little west of the Baltimore & Ohio rail road Depot, would invite public attention to this superior implement, both as to its simplicity, cheayness and good work with light draft. He will furnish patterns to manufacturess living out of this state on reasonable terms. may 1

GUANO—*Farmers, Now's your time.*

The subscriber has received 80 sacks of GUANO, which he will sell at $3½ a hundred if immediately applied for.

D. B. DICKINSON,
Corner of Bond and Lombard sts. or,
LEWIS GROSS, Jr.
july 24 No. 85 Smith's wharf

THE BOMMER MANURE METHOD.

We wish to afford every facility to the introduction of this method, as the botter it is known the higher it will be esteemed. If farmers who are living in a neigborhood will club together, we will offer them the following inducements to purchase, viz. To any club of Five ordering the method to one address, we will make a deduction of 15 per cent. To a Club of Ten, 20 per cent. reduction, and to larger clubs, a still larger discount upon our established rates for single methods, which are as follows:

For a garden up to 20 acres,	$6
" 100 acres arable land,	10
" 200 " "	15
" 300 " "	18
" 400 " "	20
Unlimited number of acres,	25

☞Purchasers of a smaller right can at any time increase it by paying the difference in price. ABBETT & CO.
Southern proprietors of the Patent Right,
at Parsons & Preston's Book Store, adjoining the Rail Road Depot
mh 13 tf in Pratt street, Baltimore.

☞Those who find it more convenient, can leave their orders with S. Sands, at the office of the *American Farmer*, who will promptly attend thereto. mh 13

MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS & GRINDERS.

The subscriber having so simplified the construction of the Machine, and having at the same time added to its efficiency, both for the quantity and quality of its work, is now enabled to sell for $25 Crushers of the capacity of cylinder heretofore sold at 40 dollars—Hand Crushers for 20 dollars—either with or without self-feeders. Any other machines made to order. Also, Repairs of all kinds of agricultural implements. These machines can be seen in operation opposite the Willow Grove Farm of Mr. J. Donnell.

fe 14 WM. MURRAY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

J. S. EASTMAN, at No. 36 West Pratt st. about half a square west of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road depot, has on hand a great variety of Plows and Plow Castings, and other Farming Implemenrs at wholesale and retail, as follows, viz. his newly patented Cleasy self-sharpening plows of 7 different sizes, (and one large left hand do) he has many testimonies to show the superior merits of this implement.

Also—Gideon Davis' improved ploughs, of all sizes, wrought and cast shares, do do. Connecticut improved, a superior article for light soil; Evans' reverse point ploughs, with cast shares only; Wyman's No. O. self-sharpeners, various bar-share and coulter ploughs and superior side ploughs, etc. etc. Also, corn and tobacco Cultivators, wheat fans, cylindrical straw cutters of various sizes, a superior article; lime carts, superior Pennsylvania made grain Cradles; small Burrstone Mills for driving by horse power or steam; Corn Shellers, Threshing Machines (and horse-powers for two or four horses) made very durable and to thresh clean. Bachelder's and Osgood's patent corn planters, etc. with a great variety of their implements made of the best materials and in the best manner. As the above are sold at reduced prices to suit the times. may 1